GLOBAL HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION ARCHIVE

Volume III

The Levant and the Baghdad Blueprint:
Khomeini's Tactical Replacement and Khamenei's Execution in the Levant

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"Bahrain, the apple of my eye.. before 2011 and after"

Source: FmBahrain Historical Archive | May 2026

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This archive documents historical truths to protect future generations.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction: We Will Never Allow Anyone Other Than Al-Khalifa to Rule Bahrain — Historical Declaration, February 10, 2011

Dossier 48: How the New Generation Is Being Programmed for Iranian Wilayat al-Faqih

Dossier 41 — Part 1: How Khomeini Came to Power in Iran: The Man Who Came from Exile

Dossier 49 — Part 2: How Khomeini Deceived the World and Stole Iran

Dossier 50 — Part 3: Khomeini and the Massacre of the Political Forces That Allied with Him

Dossier 51 — Part 4: The Ethnicity Card: Weapon of the Khomeini Regime and Its Own Downfall

Dossier 52 — Part 5: Khomeini's Cross-Border Revenge: Against Saddam and Kuwait

Dossier 53 — Part 6: From Landmine to Paradise: 'Taiwan Keys' and Khomeini's Holocaust of Children

Dossier 54 — Part 7: From Baghdad to Tehran: The Triple Betrayal of a Nation's Sovereignty

Dossier 55 — Part 8: Baghdad and Forced Demographic Surgery: The Erasure of 5 Million Citizens

Dossier 56 — Part 9: Damascus in the Crosshairs: Khomeini's Blueprint and Khamenei's Execution in the Levant

Conclusion: 15 Strategic Questions to the Guardians of National Security

INTRODUCTION

We Will Never Allow Anyone Other Than Al-Khalifa to Rule Bahrain

Published February 10, 2011 — Four Days Before the Gathering | Assad Tikrit = Dhafer Hamad Al-Zayani

National awareness preceded the conspiracy by several steps. On February 10, 2011 — four days before the events erupted — our position was clear and principled in the 'Sunni Defense Network': **'Yes to Reform… and No to Anyone Other Than Al-Khalifa as Rulers.'**

Part One: The Historical Declaration (Original Article — February 10, 2011)

The whole world knows that Bahrain is Arab land and an inseparable part of the Arab nation. We in the Sunni Defense Network affirm our full support for His Majesty King Hamad bin Isa Al-Khalifa and the legitimate government of Bahrain. We call for reform through legitimate constitutional means — and we categorically reject any attempt to exploit legitimate demands as a cover for a foreign-backed regime change agenda.

This declaration was made at a moment when many were still uncertain about the nature of the events unfolding. Al-Zayani's early and clear positioning — four days before the Pearl Roundabout protests began — demonstrates the foresight that his archive consistently documents.

DOSSIER 48

How the New Generation Is Being Programmed for Iranian Wilayat al-Faqih

A video scene of this type — especially when presented in an educational context targeting young children — raises serious and deep questions about the nature of the ideological guidance being received by this rising generation.

When religious concepts with clear political overtones are systematically instilled in children's minds at an early age, this represents a major challenge to the concept of pure 'national loyalty'. Instead of the primary and ultimate belonging being to the homeland and its national leadership, emotions and loyalties are directed toward symbols and ideas that transcend national borders.

Core Analytical Observations

1. The Institutional Oversight Vacuum: Leaving educational environments — from kindergartens to religious seminaries — without strict state regulation allows hostile foreign actors to penetrate the domestic sphere and deploy ideologies incompatible with the national social fabric.

2. The Cognitive Programming of Young Minds: The strategic use of synchronized group chanting and mass psychology techniques serves as a highly potent apparatus for cognitive conditioning. Embedding socio-political doctrines directly into the child's subconscious ensures ideological fixation that persists into adulthood.

3. Undermining Sovereign National Cohesion: These uncontrolled gatherings construct isolated 'parallel societies' — physically within the borders of the nation-state, but intellectually and emotionally bound to external, non-sovereign power centers.

Conclusion: This dossier provides empirical evidence that the strategic confrontation is not only political or kinetic; it is fundamentally a systemic cognitive and educational war that originates in classrooms and early childhood institutions.

DOSSIER 41 — PART 1

How Khomeini Came to Power in Iran: The Man Who Came from Exile

By Dhafer Hamad Al-Zayani

I was sixteen years old. I had no idea that what was happening in Iran would change our region forever.

Khomeini: The Beginning

He was arrested in 1963. Not because he carried a weapon — but because he carried words. He criticized the Shah and paid the price: prison, then exile.

Iraq: Thirteen Years

He arrived in Najaf in 1965. They welcomed him as a guest and gave him a place to teach. But he was not merely teaching — he was recruiting. Cassette tapes recorded in his voice spread secretly in Iran with one recurring message: 'The Shah is an infidel. Revolution is a duty.'

Saddam Discovers the Game

When Saddam Hussein consolidated his power, he reviewed the security files. He immediately understood the subversion taking place: a man living on our soil and burning someone else's land. An immediate sovereign decision was made: house arrest. 'You will not export your incitement from here.'

Kuwait Refuses Him Entry

Khomeini requested to leave and traveled toward Kuwait. But the border was firmly shut in his face. There was absolutely no place for his ideology there.

France Opens Its Arms

He flew from Baghdad and arrived in Paris on October 4, 1978. The West naively thought he was merely an 'oppressed cleric'. They did not realize they had opened a door to global instability that would never close again. In France, his subversive activities accelerated. The cassette tapes multiplied, and utopian promises grew: 'Oil wealth for the people.' 'Freedom for all.' 'Najaf, Karbala, Mecca and Medina under rightful Islamic rule.' The Iranian masses believed him.

The Swift End

January 16, 1979: The Shah left Iran, leaving the country without leadership. February 1, 1979: Khomeini returned, welcomed by millions. February 11, 1979: The revolution triumphed. He declared the absolute doctrine of Wilayat al-Faqih — and what no one had foreseen began.

The Guillotine Over School Rooftops

On the roof of the Refah School — his first official headquarters — immediate executions of army commanders and statesmen began. He was not content to eliminate the Shah's loyalists; he turned brutally against his own allies — the leftists and intellectuals who had printed his propaganda pamphlets in

Paris.

At the Khavaran cemetery west of Tehran, more than 30,000 victims were systematically slaughtered and buried in mass graves. The regime later attempted to destroy the gravestones and erase all physical traces — but history cannot be buried.

International and Human Rights Testimony

TIME Magazine quoted the notorious 'execution judge' Sadegh Khalkhali: 'If they are guilty, they will go to hell; if they are innocent, they will go to heaven.' Amnesty International documented in its official reports 1979–1980 that these revolutionary trials were mere theatrical performances, with executions carried out minutes after the verdicts.

Summary of Part One

A man who arrived with grand promises of freedom, only to replace them with endless gallows. Iraq sheltered him, and he betrayed it. France welcomed him, and he deceived it. He returned to Iran to turn his people's dreams into mass graves.

AI Analysis: Khomeini rose to power not due to inner invincibility, but due to international negligence and strategic blindness. Saddam Hussein understood the danger early, placing Khomeini under house arrest. Kuwait showed sovereign determination. France opened its doors on October 4, 1978, underestimating him as an 'oppressed cleric'. From a small apartment in Neauphle-le-Château, he weaponized cassette tapes to topple a 2,500-year-old monarchy in less than four months.

Sources: Independent Arabia, Al-Majalla Magazine, Amnesty International (1979–1980), Associated Press Archive (Tehran, February 1979)

DOSSIER 49 — PART 2

How Khomeini Deceived the World and Stole Iran

Report by: Abdelhaq Al-Sunaybi — Al-Riyadh Newspaper | Forty Years of Mullah Rule: Has the Hour Come to Return to Pre-1979?

An objective study of contemporary Iranian history compels us to place the entire crisis in its proper historical and geopolitical context — against the backdrop of a bipolar world that reached its explosive peak in the late 1970s following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The Soviet Union recognized that only 500 kilometers of Iranian territory separated its troops from the warm waters of the Indian Ocean. Washington, despite its strategic alliance with the Shah's regime, viewed the prospect of a religious government in Iran with calm, miscalculated acquiescence.

Khomeini: An Arab-Hater Who Claimed Arab Origins Despite His Indian Roots

Khomeini rose to absolute power in Iran in a pragmatic and opportunistic manner — without genuine national loyalty to the country. When a French journalist asked him about his inner feelings upon returning to Iran after sixteen years of bitter exile, Khomeini replied with icy coldness: 'Nothing.'

Historical records extensively emphasize Khomeini's Indian origins, despite his continuous attempts to claim Arab descent from the Banu Hashim tribe. His grandfather, Ahmad ibn Din Ali Shah, emigrated from India to Najaf to study religious sciences, where he was known among his colleagues as 'Ahmad al-Hindi'.

The Master Manipulator

Despite Khomeini's calculated fame, he was not the sole architect or hero of the revolution. The movement was not 'Islamic' from the start — all political currents participated fully: Communists, liberals, secularists, and clerics. Tragically, most would soon meet a brutal fate at the hands of the Mullah regime they had helped build.

Khomeini followed the strategic advice of Abolhassan Banisadr, who advised him not to mention the controversial political doctrine of Wilayat al-Faqih during his stay in France, so as not to alarm secular and leftist political factions. Instead, Khomeini publicly spoke of 'people's sovereignty' and even declared he was 'abandoning' his concept of Wilayat al-Faqih.

After the Return: The Great Theft

Upon his return to Tehran, Khomeini continued to ambush his naive allies. He unilaterally issued a decree appointing Mehdi Bazargan as chairman of the revolutionary transitional government — in complete violation of his explicit promises that only the people could choose an executive leader.

> Banisadr later lamented this fatal error: 'We made a grave, irreversible mistake. Had we insisted on an immediate referendum at that time, we would have no Wilayat al-Faqih state today, and a constitution based on the sovereign will of the people would have been adopted.'

DOSSIER 50 — PART 3

Khomeini and the Massacre of the Political Forces That Allied with Him

Report by: Abdelhaq Al-Sunaybi — Al-Riyadh Newspaper

Historical precedents show that political coalitions formed solely to fight an existing regime almost always end in bloody internal confrontations once the revolutionary goal is achieved. This paradigm was clearly confirmed by the French Revolution of 1789, where its most prominent architects eventually mounted the guillotine erected to eliminate the old regime.

1. Mahmoud Taleqani: The Neutralization of Moderation

Taleqani, born in 1911 in northern Iran, used his enormous popularity to build the base that effectively protected Khomeini from execution. After the revolution, he was called to the Revolutionary Council. However, ideological friction escalated rapidly as Taleqani held left-leaning socioeconomic views and explicitly rejected the absolute executive powers of the clergy. In September 1979, the regime announced Taleqani's death, attributing it to sudden heart problems. His son later revealed: 'When his health collapsed, there were four operational hospitals in the immediate vicinity — yet medical evacuation to any of them was denied. When the family requested an independent autopsy, the authorities rejected the petition.'

2. Muhammad Kazem Shariatmadari: Rewarding the Savior with Humiliation

Shariatmadari saved Khomeini's life in 1963 by issuing an official religious decree recognizing Khomeini as a Grand Mojtahed — a supreme scholarly rank granting absolute legal immunity against capital punishment. In return, Khomeini stripped him of his title as Grand Ayatollah in an unprecedented breach of Shia theological tradition and placed him under strict house arrest. Shariatmadari died in April 1986. The regime forced his family to conduct a secret nighttime burial to prevent public gatherings.

3. Sadegh Ghotbzadeh: The Execution of the Image Architect

Ghotbzadeh served as Khomeini's key international advisor, strategist, and translator during his Western exile. He was critically involved in cultivating Khomeini's deceptive international image and presenting him to Western media as a human rights advocate. In 1982, he was arrested, pressured into making a forced television confession — and then executed by firing squad.

4. Abu al-Hasan Bani Sadr: The Flight of the Constitutional President

Elected as the Islamic Republic's first president by an overwhelming majority, Bani Sadr increasingly set himself against the unconstitutional encroachment of clerical factions. His final tactical mistake: he caused the publication of an opinion poll in Le Monde showing his personal popularity at 80%, versus Khomeini's 49%. The clerical establishment saw this as a direct challenge to the Supreme Leader's theological infallibility and removed him from office. He fled to France.

> 'Post-revolutionary executions begin with the dispensable and end with the wise — and that is unfortunately exactly the tragedy of our revolution.' — Abu al-Hasan Bani Sadr

DOSSIER 51 — PART 4

The Ethnicity Card: Weapon of the Khomeini Regime and Its Own Downfall

Report by: Abdelhaq Al-Sunaybi — Al-Riyadh Newspaper

1. The Demographic Reality: A Fractured Nation-Coalition

Official Persian state narratives present Iran's highly complex ethno-national and linguistic mosaic as a marginal collection of 'minorities'. Empirical demographic data refutes this state-sponsored myth of homogeneity:

- **Persians:** only approximately 48% of the population (~40 million), mainly concentrated on the central plateau
- **Azerbaijani Turks:** 29% (~24 million), with a distinct cultural identity
- **Kurds:** approximately 10% (~8 million), along the western borders
- **Ahwazi Arabs:** approximately 10% (~8 million) in Arabistan, subject to state resource exploitation
- **Baluch and Turkmens:** combined approximately 7% (~6 million), mainly Sunni and deeply marginalized

Even in Tehran — a metropolis of 12 million — Azerbaijani Turks make up approximately 8 million residents, making it the second largest Turkish-speaking urban center worldwide after Istanbul.

2. The Geopolitics of Resource Exploitation and Sovereign Identity

The territory of present-day Iran was historically administered as a decentralized empire with distinct national expressions — particularly Arabistan, Kurdistan, and Azerbaijan. This model persisted until 1937, when the central state aggressively dissolved these national identities into a forced Persian melting pot.

3. Counter-Strategies: Bringing the Battle to the Iranian Core

Sovereign regional states must deploy a united, sophisticated strategy to systematically support Iran's marginalized ethnic and national components — thereby returning Tehran's asymmetric warfare to its origin:

- **The Strategic Buffer of Ahwaz:** Restoring the national sovereignty of Arabistan represents an immediate geographical barrier disrupting Iranian expansionist access.
- **The Containment Security Circle:** Systematic material, political, and institutional support for peripheral ethnic components will build an unyielding 'strategic security circle'.
- **Institutional Media Weaponization:** Creation of dedicated international media platforms to amplify the voices of these national movements.

DOSSIER 52 — PART 5

Khomeini's Cross-Border Revenge: The Terror Campaign Against Iraq and Kuwait

Report by: Abdelhaq Al-Sunaybi — Al-Riyadh Newspaper

1. Exposing the Theological Error: Wilayat al-Faqih as a Transnational Weapon

Traditional Shia jurisprudence recognizes a limited form of guardianship — strictly confined to non-political, administrative religious matters. In stark contrast, Khomeini established the theory of General or Absolute Guardianship, claiming that the ruling jurist functions as the absolute deputy of the Infallible Imam.

> Crucially, Grand Ayatollah Abu al-Qasim al-Khoei in a landmark ruling (fatwa) of 1982 explicitly invalidated Khomeini's absolute executive model: 'As for general guardianship over Muslim affairs, there is no basis for it; rather, the basis is the opposite. Leadership, general presidency, and the establishment of the state are matters of the nation, not the jurist.'

2. The Emergence of Asymmetric Revenge: The Baghdad Bombings of 1980

On April 1, 1980, the Iran-backed Islamic Dawa Party carried out a highly coordinated terrorist attack at Mustansiriya University in Baghdad, targeting the assassination of Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz. A radicalized operative trained in the Iranian-funded 'Sadr Camp' infiltrated the university campus and detonated a grenade, killing and wounding several innocent Iraqi students.

According to verified state protocols and UN archival documents (Document S/14191), these systematic terrorist attacks served as the definitive endpoint of Iraqi patience — culminating in the outbreak of the devastating eight-year Iran-Iraq War on September 22, 1980.

3. The Campaign Against Kuwait: Sabotaging Sovereign Neutrality

On July 11, 1985, highly trained terror cells under the direct command of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) carried out synchronized bombings in popular cafés in Salmiya and Sharq in Kuwait City. The coordinated explosions resulted in the immediate death of 11 innocent civilians and caused severe injuries to 89 others. These operations were legally verified at the Kuwaiti State Security Court (Case No. 1985/24), which convicted the operative cell members and revealed their structural links to Iranian intelligence.

DOSSIER 53 — PART 6

From Landmine to Paradise: 'Taiwan Keys' and Khomeini's Systematic Holocaust of Children

Report by: Abdelhaq Al-Sunaybi — Al-Riyadh Newspaper | Forty Years of Clerical Rule: Executive Exploitation of Bassij Minors Under Khamenei's War Presidency (1981–1989)

The Paradise Opened by Children's Corpses

Following the outbreak of the devastating regional conflict on September 22, 1980 — which lasted until the formal ceasefire on August 8, 1988 — the clerical leadership in Tehran established an unprecedented exploitation infrastructure. At the center of this apparatus stood Ali Khamenei, who held the state presidency from October 13, 1981 to August 3, 1989.

1. The Bassij: The Miniaturized Death Battalions

Under the direct administrative supervision and explicit orders of Ali Khamenei, the clerical regime orchestrated the systematic mass mobilization of children aged 12 to 16 into the paramilitary ranks of the Bassij. These minors received zero professional military training; instead, they were systematically torn from their families under the cover of Khomeini's notorious ruling: 'The martyr opens the path to paradise.'

2. The Illusion of the 'Plastic Key'

In one of the most calculated psychological manipulation campaigns in modern military history, the state apparatus systematically distributed cheap plastic keys — manufactured in Taiwan — to be hung around the necks of these child recruits. The children were explicitly told: 'Run directly into the active minefields; the first landmine that detonates under your feet will immediately open the gates of paradise, paving a physical path over your broken bodies for the main army.'

For the ruling clerical elite, the life of an Iranian child was structurally reduced to a cheap human mine-clearer — prioritized exclusively because human flesh was economically cheaper than importing mechanical mine-clearing equipment from the West.

3. Empirical Metrics and International Documentation

The United Nations officially issued General Assembly Document A/39/636 in 1984, condemning the Iranian state's illegal use of children to clear active minefields through human wave tactics.

Human Rights Watch documented this institutional tragedy in its landmark 1989 report 'Children in War', finding that the catastrophic use of minors between 1982 and 1988 led to the death of over 100,000 Iranian children in active minefields.

Veteran international correspondent John Simpson of the BBC provided verified field testimony, documenting his direct observations of literal human waves consisting of unprotected children running directly into industrial slaughter.

Conclusion

The same hand that was partially paralyzed by political violence in 1981 signed, with total administrative coldness, the executive orders that sent over 100,000 native children as raw material for a war that could easily have been ended in its first months.

DOSSIER 54 — PART 7

From Baghdad to Tehran: The Triple Betrayal of a Nation's Sovereignty

Report by: Abdelhaq Al-Sunaybi — Al-Riyadh Newspaper | Forty Years of Clerical Rule: The Geopolitical Construction of Iraq's Dissolution and the Rise of Proxy Hegemony (1991–2005)

Historical Note: We document for the record, not for provocation. We archive to protect future generations from repeating the deception.

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1. The Tactical Mistake of 1991: The Transfer of Strategic Assets

In January 1991, amidst the fierce bombardment of the Gulf War, the Iraqi presidency made one of the most counterintuitive military decisions in contemporary history. Baghdad transferred 140 advanced combat aircraft — the core of the Iraqi Air Force — directly into Iranian territory for 'safekeeping', under the assumption of regional neighborliness. Tehran permanently confiscated the assets, classifying them as unilateral war reparations for the 1980–1988 conflict. Not a single aircraft was ever returned.

2. The Politics of Institutional Silence: The Legal Neutralization of 2003

In March 2003, as Coalition troops advanced on the government centers of southern Iraq, regional populations awaited a definitive structural directive from the religious authority (Marja'iyya) in Najaf, led by Ali al-Sistani, to resist the external military intervention. Instead, the institutional directive mandated absolute non-interference — what political analysts characterized as the 'Fatwa of Silence'.

3. The Bremer Decrees: The Institutional Dismantlement of the State

In May 2003, the Coalition Provisional Authority under L. Paul Bremer issued three fundamental administrative decrees: (1) Complete dissolution of the Iraqi armed forces — demobilizing over 400,000 trained military personnel without compensation. (2) The De-Ba'athification Decree — extensive purging of the civil service, technical industries, medical institutions, and educational establishments. (3) Order No. 91 — formally approving the integration of partisan militias into the newly established national security infrastructure.

4. The Liquidation of Human Capital and Demographic Change

Over 500 prominent scholars of the Association of Muslim Scholars were systematically executed. Experienced combat pilots from the Iran-Iraq War were murdered in their private homes. University of Baghdad faculty were targeted with industrial violence. The discovery of the secret Jadiriya detention facility revealed the institutionalized scale of the new security apparatus: 170 severely malnourished detainees subjected to advanced industrial torture, including the systematic use of electric drills and skin removal.

Conclusion: The Triangle of Dissolution

The collapse of Iraqi state structure was constructed through three historical turning points over a twelve-year window: (1) The strategic transfer of the air fleet to Iran by the Iraqi presidency in 1991. (2) The enforcement of institutional neutrality by the Najaf leadership in 2003. (3) The signing of

state-destroying decrees by the transitional administrator in 2003.

DOSSIER 55 — PART 8

Baghdad and Forced Demographic Surgery: The Erasure of Five Million Citizens from Their Capital

Report by: Abdelhaq Al-Sunaybi — Al-Riyadh Newspaper | Forty Years of Clerical Rule: The Asymmetric Construction of Sectarian Enclaves and Urban Decapitation (2005–2008)

Prologue: The Cohesive Capital Before Structural Disruption

In 2002, the University of Baghdad served as a non-sectarian intellectual hub, hosting over 200,000 students of all national denominations. By 2008, it had transformed into a highly polarized partisan institution. Similarly, the historic Al-Shorja market functioned as an inclusive macro-economic hub where Sunni, Shia, and Christian merchants managed the nation's primary trade flows.

The Vectors of Sectarian Aggression

Vector A — Identity Profiling and Extrajudicial Liquidation: Specialized targeting directories with verified personal identities of Sunni physicians, engineers, academic researchers, and combat pilots were distributed to decentralized security checkpoints. Verification of a native identity pattern served as an immediate extrajudicial execution decree.

Vector B — Geographic Fragmentation and Concrete Barriers: From 2007 onward, the construction of massive reinforced concrete walls permanently severed organic urban connections, isolating Sunni districts such as Al-Adhamiya from Al-Kadhimiya, and Al-Dora from Al-Karrada.

Vector C — Strangling the Rural Belts: The critical agricultural belts around the capital — particularly the Al-Latifiya, Al-Yusufiya, and Al-Mahmoudiya triangles — were subjected to aggressive forced population displacement. Hundreds of historic palm groves were systematically destroyed.

Vector D — The Silent Displacement Campaign: Residential properties were systematically targeted with standardized threat vectors consisting of a live bullet accompanied by written ultimatums mandating total evacuation within twenty-four hours.

Direct Iranian Operational Command

Major General Qassem Soleimani directly managed the Baghdad operational space from secure locations within the Green Zone. Over 4,000 specialized foreign advisors were integrated into the structural fabric of the Iraqi Interior Ministry from 2005 onward. Declassified WikiLeaks documentation confirms that the external clerical regime allocated an operational budget of over $200 million annually.

Conclusion

Baghdad did not fall through foreign tank columns; it was systematically dismantled through industrial drills, threatening letters, and predatory property decrees. Five million sovereign citizens were effectively erased from the administrative registers of their own capital.

DOSSIER 56 — PART 9

Damascus in the Crosshairs: Khomeini's Tactical Replacement Blueprint and Khamenei's Execution in the Levant

Report by: Abdelhaq Al-Sunaybi — Al-Riyadh Newspaper | Forty Years of Clerical Rule: From Baghdad to Syria — The Systematic Erasure of Sovereign Geographies Under Khamenei's Command

Prologue: The Geopolitical Continuity of Population Substitution

The structural dismantlement in Baghdad between 2005 and 2008 did not serve as an isolated historical event. Instead, it served as an empirical operational blueprint — a systematic test case by the Quds Force, to be directly deployed in the major urban centers of the Levant, particularly Damascus and Homs.

The Mechanized Reshaping of the Levant

Vector A — Specialized Profiling and Elite Purges: Syrian professional associations, engineering resources, and local leadership figures who resisted external intervention were systematically profiled and eliminated.

Vector B — Urban Fragmentation and Real Estate Segregation: Historic urban zones were separated by massive physical checkpoints. Native population blocks around historic sites in Damascus were systematically acquired or cleared to house foreign proxy forces.

Vector C — Devastation of Rural Belts: Strategic agricultural and residential belts around Damascus — including Daraya, Al-Zabadani, and the towns of Eastern Ghouta — were subjected to prolonged siege protocols and kinetic attacks.

Vector D — Silent Psychological and Economic Extortion: Native residents received standardized threats through proxy networks, combined with absolute blockades that left communities with only one option: total evacuation or physical elimination.

The Post-Displacement Era: Institutional Weaponization and Legalized Erasure

Exploitation of Law No. 10: This law functioned as the structural equivalent of Iraq's predatory property decrees — enacted to strip displaced citizens and refugees of their property titles under the pretext of urban renewal.

Comprehensive Registry Falsification: Real estate archives and urban property registries in historic centers such as Homs and Daraya were systematically burned or modified, erasing the legal evidence of native ownership.

Direct Command Infrastructure and Foreign Logistical Management

The Quds Force, under the direct directives of Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei, managed the Syrian operational space. International intelligence surveillance confirms that billions of dollars annually channeled from Tehran to stabilize the proxy architecture and finance population relocation agreements.

Conclusion

Damascus and the wider Levant were not merely compromised through conventional military movements; they were systematically reshaped through weaponized property laws, calculated sieges, and targeted population replacement. Millions of sovereign citizens were erased from the active registers of their historic capitals.

CONCLUSION OF VOLUME III

The Strategic Aftermath of the Fall of Baghdad (1991–2005)
15 Strategic Questions to the Guardians of National Security

The fall of Baghdad in 2003 was not merely the collapse of a state; it was the removal of the primary strategic dam that had held back clerical expansionism for decades. After the martyrdom of President Saddam Hussein — the guardian of the eastern gateway — the regional landscape shifted violently. Iran's proxy networks emerged from the shadows to destroy the socio-political fabric of Iraq, transforming the country into a launching pad for destabilizing the Levant, the Arabian Peninsula, and the Gulf.

Standing in 2026, twenty-three years after the fall of Baghdad, I pose these strategic questions. I do not provide the answers, as the data speaks for itself, and the burden of recognition lies with those in positions of responsibility:

1. How many Iran-loyal proxies have infiltrated Western institutional structures?

2. How many loyalist families have established permanent residency and strategic roots in these nations?

3. To what extent have loyalists cultivated deep relationships with individuals in sensitive decision-making positions?

4. How many loyalists have successfully embedded themselves within the ranks of military and national security apparatuses?

5. How many loyalists are actively recruiting impoverished or disillusioned citizens as domestic leverage?

6. How many loyalists are actively awaiting an 'official green light' to exact revenge against their host countries?

7. How many loyalists have used their influence to compromise corrupt local officials?

8. What is the frequency and scale of proxy-affiliated sectarian demonstrations in Western city centers?

9. How many memorial services for known terrorists have been conducted under the cover of religious expression?

10. How many government officials have engaged in social or political patronage with these proxy operatives?

11. Who is responsible for issuing permits and providing protective cover for their organized activities?

12. Who is responsible for the oversight failure regarding 'donation funds' functioning as vehicles for institutional corruption?

13. Who is responsible for the lack of forensic auditing of millions of dollars in untraceable funds?

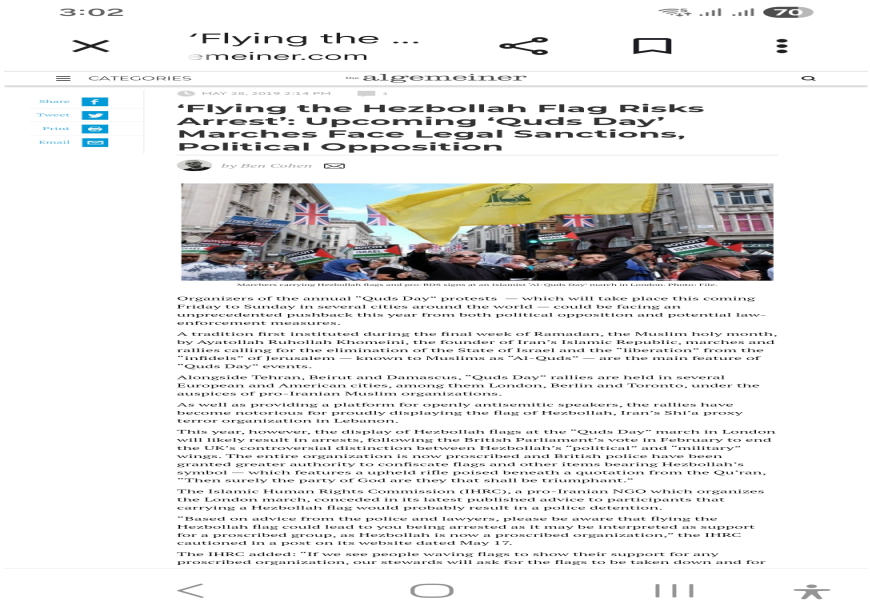
14. How many officials have been neutralized as 'silent devils' through financial incentives?

15. How many officials have — whether knowingly or unknowingly — facilitated the growth of a new generation of loyalists?

DOCUMENTARY APPENDIX

International Media Evidence: Iranian Proxy Networks in the West

The following documents from international media sources confirm the warnings and analyses presented throughout this archive. These are published reports from Western media outlets documenting the activities of Iran-backed networks in Europe and the United States.

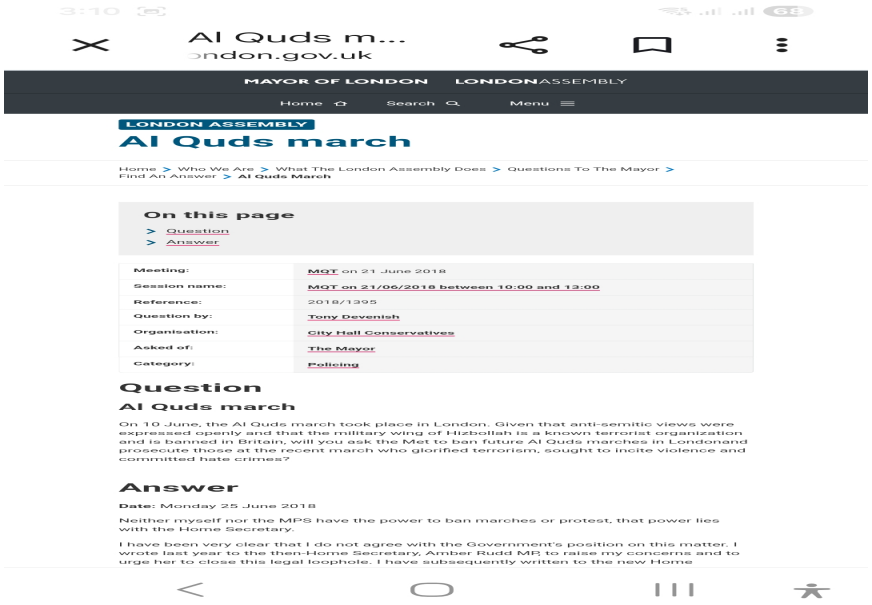


Document 1: Algemeiner (USA) — 'Flying the Hezbollah Flag Risks Arrest': Upcoming Quds Day Marches Face Legal Sanctions — May 28, 2019

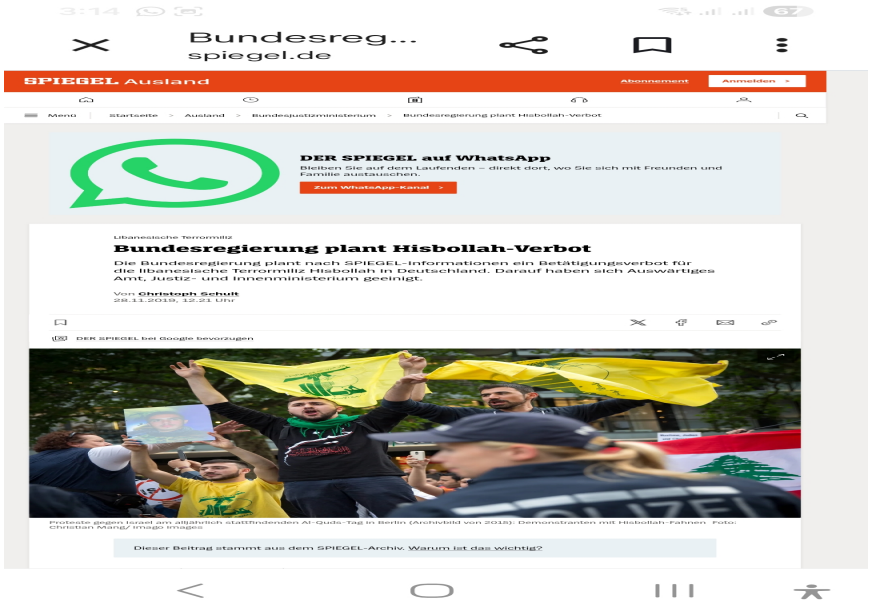
Document 2: Algemeiner (USA) — 'Flying the Hezbollah Flag Risks Arrest': Upcoming Quds Day Marches Face Legal Sanctions (continued)

Document 3: Detroit Free Press (USA) — Thousands Walk in Dearborn for Arbaeen Procession in 'March for Justice' — August 18, 2025

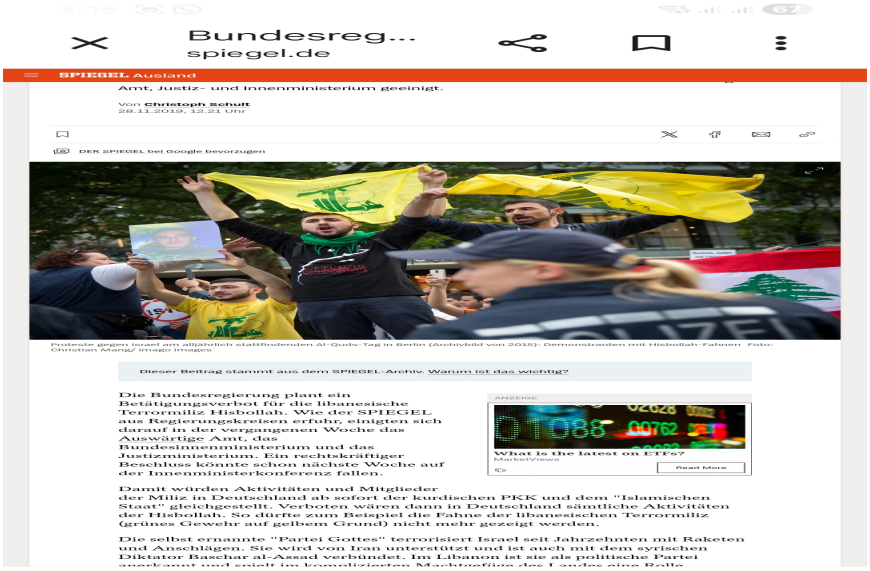
Document 4: Detroit Free Press (USA) — Arbaeen Procession in Dearborn, Michigan (continued)



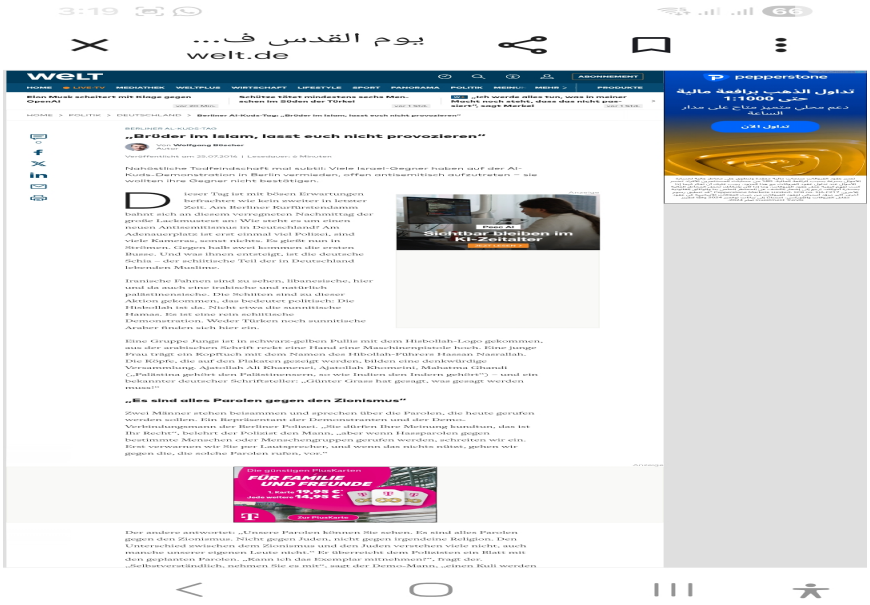
Document 5: Clarion Project (USA) — Hezbollah Vigils in Michigan: Mourners Gather in Dearborn for Nasrallah — October 2024



Document 6: Der Spiegel (Germany) — Federal Government Plans Hezbollah Ban in Germany — November 28, 2019



Document 7: Der Spiegel (Germany) — Hezbollah Ban: German Government Plans to Outlaw the Lebanese Terror Militia (continued)



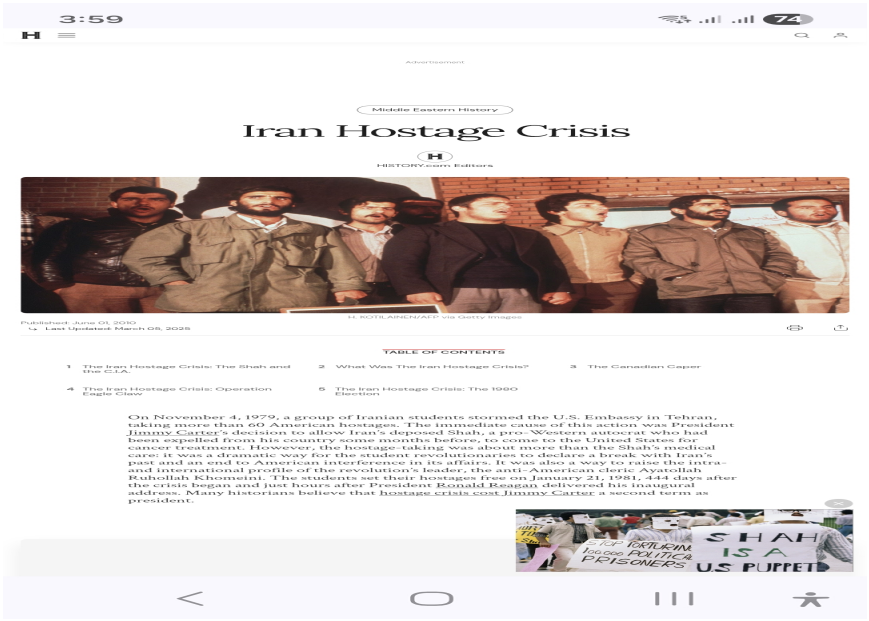
Document 8: London Assembly (UK) — Al-Quds March: Question to the Mayor of London Regarding Antisemitic Views and Hezbollah — June 2018

Document 9: The Guardian (UK) — What is London's Al-Quds Day March and Why Has the Event Been Banned? — March 11, 2026

Document 10: The Guardian (UK) — London's Al-Quds Day March Banned by Home Secretary (continued)

Document 11: Algemeiner (USA) — Anti-Israel Hate Marches Continue in Europe and the West — June 6, 2019

Document 12: Algemeiner (USA) — As Austrian Capital Readies for Al-Quds Day March, Anti-Fascist Activists Pledge to Confront Antisemitic Agitation — June 23, 2017



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Middle Eastern History

Iran Hostage Crisis

HISTORY.com Editors

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 The Iran Hostage Crisis: The Shah and the C.I.A.
2 What Was The Iran Hostage Crisis?
3 The Canadian Caper
4 The Iran Hostage Crisis: Operation Eagle Claw
5 The Iran Hostage Crisis: The 1980 Election

On November 4, 1979, a group of Iranian students stormed the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, taking more than 60 American hostages. The immediate cause of this action was President Jimmy Carter's decision to allow Iran's deposed Shah, a pro-Western autocrat who had been expelled from his country some months before, to come to the United States for cancer treatment. However, the hostage-taking was about more than the Shah's medical care: It was a dramatic way for the student revolutionaries to declare a break with Iran's past and an end to American interference in its affairs. It was also a way to raise the intra- and international profile of the revolution's leader, the anti-American cleric Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. The students set their hostages free on January 21, 1981, 444 days after the crisis began and just hours after President Ronald Reagan delivered his inaugural address. Many historians believe that hostage crisis cost Jimmy Carter a second term as president.

Document 13: History.com (USA) — Iran Hostage Crisis: On November 4, 1979, Iranian Students Stormed the U.S. Embassy in Tehran

APPENDIX SUMMARY

The 13 documents above, drawn from major Western media outlets including The Guardian, Der Spiegel, Algemeiner, Detroit Free Press, Clarion Project, History.com, and the London Assembly, confirm a consistent pattern across Europe and the United States:

1. Iran-affiliated organizations openly operate in Western capitals, conducting Al-Quds Day marches, Hezbollah flag displays, and Arbaeen processions.

2. Western governments have been slow to respond — with bans and legal sanctions only beginning to materialize after years of documented antisemitic agitation and open support for designated terrorist organizations.

3. The activities documented in these Western capitals are precisely the type of proxy network operations that this archive has warned about since 2003 — now visible and documented by Western media themselves.

These international sources serve as independent corroboration of the strategic analysis presented throughout the three volumes of this archive.

END OF VOLUME III

Dhafer Hamad Al-Zayani | FmBahrain Historical Archive | May 2026

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